IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

CENTRAL DIVISION

Worldclear Limited,)
Plaintiff,)

VS.

Akirix,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:17-cv-00155-HCN-DAO

STATUS AND SCHEDULING CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE HOWARD C. NIELSON, JR.

October 30, 2024

Time: 1:30 p.m. to 2:40 p.m.

Reported by Teena Green, RPR, CRR, CBC

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October 30, 2024

1:30 p.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. We're here for a status conference or a scheduling conference in Worldclear Limited versus Akirix. That's Case No. 1:17-cv-155.

The purpose of this hearing is to discuss trial logistics and possibly to set a trial date. We will begin with appearances.

First, counsel for Worldclear and Mr. Hillary.

MR. FINE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mitch

Stephens from James Dodge, Russell & Stephens, here in Utah on
behalf of Worldclear and David Hillary, although I believe

Mr. Hillary was personally dismissed previously.

THE COURT: I think you might be right. And I apologize for that. It has been a while since I've been involved in he intricacies in this case.

MR. FINE: For all of us, no problem. I should also note I'm joined by my colleague, Andrew Fine, and who is admitted in the case pro hoc.

THE COURT: All right. And welcome, Mr. Stephens, welcome, Mr. Fine.

MR. FINE: Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Counsel for Akirix, and I might be saying that wrong. If I am, I apologize.

MR. MACKAY: John Mackey on behalf of Akirix, Ray

Quinney & Nebeker. And it took me two months to learn to say the name, and I represent them so I -- it's Akirix, and we understand if it gets mispronounced.

Your Honor, I would make a note for the record.

Mr. Anderson apologizes that he can't be here today. I'm pitch hitting. I have an appearance in this case on behalf of Mr. Lewis, so I'm in the case, although on narrow grounds. I do represent Akirix in another matter. And so if it pleases the Court, Mr. Anderson and Akirix have agreed that I could appear for this conference.

THE COURT: All right. I guess just one question about that.

Do you have sufficient knowledge of Mr. Anderson's calendar and so forth that you could address scheduling?

MR. MACKAY: I asked him that specific question, and I don't have specific knowledge for setting a trial date if we're going any time soon. We had expected and hoped that we would talk about what it's going take to get to trial. It's a fairly technical case, and I'll speak to that later.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MACKAY: And I think there's going to need to be some discovery in the interim.

THE COURT: All right. Well, as I said, the purpose of the hearing is to discuss trial logistics and possibly set a trial date. I understand that there's some preliminary things

we're going to have to go over. So we'll -- thank you. That's all right with me, under the circumstances.

Mr. Fine, Mr. Stephens, is there any objection to doing what we can with Mr. Mackey today?

MR. FINE: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well, given the age of this case, I would like to bring it to resolution, now that the stay has been lifted, as expeditiously as possible.

Unfortunately, however, I have a significant number of criminal trials set for the next several months, and the Constitution requires that I give priority to those trials.

And while I might be able to set a conditional trial date earlier, and I'll talk about what I mean by that, I will likely be unable to set a guaranteed trial date any earlier than the fall, probably next September or later. Though, as I said, there might be some possibilities for a conditional date earlier than that.

MR. FINE: Your Honor, I don't know if you're
inviting comment at this point or --

THE COURT: I wasn't, but if you have something --

MR. FINE: I'll hold off. That's fine.

THE COURT: I was going to say, first of all, I wanted to put this on the table. And it's possible we talked about some of these things before. I know that after I ruled on the summary judgment motion, I was planning to talk about

trial logistics, but I think the issue of Akirix's ownership came up and we -- I think that kind of sidetracked things, and I don't remember to the extent we had this discussion before.

But what I wanted to say, if both parties consent, it would almost certainly be possible for a magistrate judge to hold the trial much earlier than I could. A magistrate judge might even, and probably could, schedule the trial just to begin as soon as the parties are ready.

Now, I don't want you to tell me your thoughts about that option, the option of a consent trial before a magistrate judge right now, but I would like you to consult with each other and maybe file a status report within 30 days letting me know whether the parties are interested in pursuing that option and everyone consents.

If any of the parties do not consent to the option of a trial before a magistrate judge, please tell me that as well in the status report, but please don't tell me which party or parties objected.

I want to emphasize, though, that because magistrate judges are not allowed by statute to try felony criminal cases, it does free up a lot of time on their dockets. And we have excellent magistrate judges in this district who could do a terrific job of trying the case, and any of them could do it almost certainly much faster than I could do it.

So I just wanted to put that option on the table.

You're not required to consent to it, and it requires your affirmative consent, but please take it seriously and give that some thought. But before we move further, again, as I said, I don't want to know whether you object or not, but are there any questions about that option just that you'd like to ask just so that -- you know, to assist with your consideration?

MR. MACKAY: Yes, Your Honor. John Mackey.

Is there an order of preference of the magistrates that would be assigned? I just can't remember exactly how that would happen.

THE COURT: It would presumptively be the magistrate judge who the case has been referred to. I believe that's Judge Oberg, if I recall correctly. Though, you know, if the parties agreed to request someone else, we likely would accommodate that. But the presumption would be the assigned magistrate judge. And as I said, I believe it's Judge Oberg in this case.

MR. MACKAY: Thank you.

THE COURT: She's excellent.

MR. MACKAY: Yes.

THE COURT: She's had extensive trial experience.

MR. MACKAY: Right.

THE COURT: She's -- I mean as a practitioner, because of the nature of her practice, she probably tried a lot more cases than I did, so she's very good.

But in any event, any other questions about that possibility?

MR. FINE: None from us, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. But, yeah, please take it seriously, I think it could be a very effective way of getting the case tried expeditiously. But if you don't want that option, that's all right, too.

Okay. Second, I want to go through some additional questions. To the extent you don't know the answers today, that's fine. You can provide the answers in the status report that I'm going to ask for in 30 days, the same one where you address the possibility of a consent trial. Or you can modify or elaborate on any tentative answers you give today in the status report or take them back or whatever. But if you do have impressions on these ones, I would like to hear them now.

First, would it make sense for the parties to engage in any further settlement negotiations or mediation at this point, in light of the rulings that I have made? I know that I have had made a number of rulings on summary judgment, I think -- oh, it's been a while. I'm not even going to try and remember when the date was.

But the case was stayed soon thereafter and I don't know whether or not you've had a chance to digest those things and think through whether there's any kind of possibility of settlement or mediation.

Do the parties have any thoughts about whether that -- well, before I ask that, again, one thing our court does that you may well be familiar with, but you may not, we have a practice of, if the parties are willing or request to refer a case to a magistrate judge for a settlement conference. And in that case, it's a different magistrate judge from the assigned magistrate judge, so it's someone who's not been involved in the case. They're guite good at it.

It's a very cost effective way for the parties to engage in mediation or settlement. I'm not going to require it, but it is an option that would be available if it's something you wanted to pursue.

Do you have any thoughts about that as you sit here right now or is that something you want to think about more or have you already exhausted, in your views, the possibility of mediation of some kind or settlement?

MR. FINE: For the plaintiff, Your Honor, I don't have any thoughts on it at the moment. I think that a lot of the general discussion was kind of held up by the fact that we didn't really know who owned Akirix and who we should be talking to.

And I don't know if that has been resolved. So it might make sense for us to convene amongst ourselves with opposing counsel in preparing the settlement agreement before we give you an answer on that, just because I don't know, you

know, what their position is or what their posture is.

THE COURT: Right. No, I understand. And again, that's something that can be addressed in the status report.

Mr. Mackey, do you -- I mean I guess -- let me ask, do you have any thoughts about that? I mean to be clear, are you confident right now that you and Mr. Anderson represent Akirix or whoever owns the company?

MR. MACKAY: Yes. Yes. I'm confident, yes. The answer is yes.

My thoughts and our thoughts, Brett and I had a chance to discuss it, and we're on the same page, is there are some fairly technical and — some technical accounting matters that, you know, involve international transactions, and there happen to be a lot of them, unfortunately, and it could require some discovery and some forensic analysis before we can really talk intelligently. And that's one of the, you know, underlying concerns we had about who can even speak for the company in the first place is who can speak for it and then won't sort of give short shrift to actual good defenses that might exist, but those need to be developed.

And we would always be open, and we've appreciated the federal court's magistrate mediation process in the past, we would always be open to settlement negotiations, but we would need to have some discovery and substance under our belt.

MR. FINE: If I could respond, Your Honor. Discovery

in this case is closed. It has been for a really long time. We've had this case postponed a couple of times because the plaintiff came up -- or, I'm sorry, the defendant, you know, wanted to amend their complaint and wanted to do some other things and then wanted to stay the case.

And so our position, if there's going to be a request for increased discovery or reopening the pleadings somehow, we'd want to be heard on that on a motion basis, because we do not want to do that, unequivocally. The time for that is passed, as far as we're concerned. And we could --

THE COURT: And --

MR. MACKAY: Can I respond, Your Honor, briefly?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MACKAY: It does sound like we would want to brief that. But just to queue up our issue, if we went that way, the obvious answer is, it's hard to do anything when you weren't sure who was going to be doing it in the first place. And that was the hang-up across the board here. So to say that the discovery period magically ran while we didn't know who could do anything feels a little -- feels a little harsh. But we can address that separately and come back to the Court if we need to.

THE COURT: Right. Well, there's -- I mean I'm not going to rule on this right now. I mean I think saying it magically ran is not really an accurate way. I mean there was

You know, the federal rules, I believe it's Rule 16, has a good cause requirement for amending the scheduling order. So if you feel like it's appropriate to amend the scheduling order, probably a motion that shows why you think there's good cause for that would probably be the approach.

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And, you know, there's a lot of case law on what counts as good cause and what don't doesn't.

MR. MACKAY: Sure.

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THE COURT: But I'm not going to prejudge that issue, but I think that would be the procedural mechanism, is a motion to reopen the scheduling order, to amend the scheduling order, probably amend the scheduling order. You know, and just show why you believe you can show good cause for doing so as is required by the rule.

And, of course, the plaintiff, Worldclear, would be allowed to respond and, you know, it would just be tee'd up on a motion basis, I think. Especially -- I mean and it's possible -- it sound like, given what Mr. Fine said, that, you know, they're not likely to agree to that, but, you know, it never hurts to discuss before you make that motion. And, in fact, you know, we generally encourage and sometimes require, you know, meeting and conferring before motions are filed, especially if they go to those sorts of pretrial discovery related issues.

Okay. Thank you for raising that issue, though. That's helpful to know that that is out there, Mr. Mackey.

And again, I'm not going to prejudge that in any way. But that would be the avenue to pursue, I think, and you could raise your arguments about the uncertainty about the ownership of your client and so forth, you know. And, you know, the court would have to decide whether that met the standard.

All right. And you have kind of anticipated the next thing I was going to ask, Mr. Mackey, which was going to be, you know, whether there's -- you know, leaving aside kind of standard pretrial practice, such as final disclosures, objections, motions in limine, and so forth, whether there's anything else that needs to be addressed before trial.

You've identified one issue, which is that you would like to re-open discovery. And I don't know what would follow from that, whether it would lead to additional motions or not, or just additional evidence for use at trial.

Do you have a sense -- would you be -- I mean would we basically be winding back the clock not only for discovery but also for amended pleadings, for dispositive motions?

Do you have a sense of what -- I mean what would be the scope of your ask? And again, I'm not prejudging.

MR. MACKAY: Sure. And I now you're probing and not holding me definitively to it, because I think that's the right questions, series of questions to ask. And my sense is that

maybe, there might be a dispositive motion out there, I don't know.

I think if we -- and I use this word respectfully -if we rush to trial under the current record, there might be
their own set of motions in limine or such because the record's
not very well developed and the disclosures might not be what
they ought to be, and we might have another series of motions
that effectively get to the same place. So I just don't know
how to accurately answer the Court's question, but I think it's
the right question to ask, and we can think about it some more.

THE COURT: Well, that's something you can address in the joint status report. And to be clear, when I say joint status report, I want one filing, but you don't have to agree on everything. You can just say, you know, the plaintiff -- or the defendant's, rather, position is X, or whatever, and then the plaintiff disagrees or --

Does that make sense? I mean --

MR. MACKAY: Yes.

THE COURT: -- one document, but you don't have to necessarily agree on everything. You can state separate positions.

All right. Let's see. Mr. Fine or Mr. Stephens, is there anything -- leaving aside the issues that Mr. Mackey has alluded to, which you've indicated you would oppose, you definitely said you'd unequivocally oppose reopening discovery.

But is there anything else, apart from addressing those kinds of issues, that would be raised by the opposing party to you? Is there anything else you would foresee that would need to be resolved before trial, other than just standard pretrial practice?

MR. FINE: Your Honor, you stated what our position would be with respect to sort of I guess what I'll call heavier motions.

With respect to the other pretrial things, I can envision a few motions in limine, but other than that, I don't really see anything other than that.

THE COURT: Right. And ordinarily when I -- once I set a trial date, you know, I'll also set a date for a final pretrial conference. I'll issue a trial order sometime before that, which will have deadlines for things like final disclosures under the rules, objections, and motions in limine.

And I mean I'm not usually -- if there is like an earthshattering motion in limine that really changes everything, that's the sort of thing I like to know about in advance. But the kind of typical target motions, you know, maybe challenging an expert, maybe challenging some specific

evidence or some specific issues, those things I think are comfortably handled within the scope of the pretrial order -- or the trial.

MR. FINE: I think that, at least from what I'm envisioning, it would be things that would be handled within the scope of the pretrial order. I don't see anything — there's some evidentiary issues that, you know, I've thought about since getting back into this case from the perspective of the defendants, and there are some things that I think, you know, we'd ask to exclude. But I don't think that that falls outside of —

THE COURT: No. no. Evidentiary issues usually, you know, are in that scope. I mean this is an example from a criminal docket. But, you know, I had a case recently where the government filed a motion in limine to bar the defendants from raising a defense, which was basically going to be effectively the only issue at trial. And that was the sort of thing that I appreciated being tee'd up earlier.

But things like, you know, this witness should be excluded, these documents should be excluded, that sort of thing, where they're not really just like the whole case, I think are comfortably addressed just in pretrial practice.

MR. FINE: Yeah. So to be candid, this case has been, you know, stayed for quite a while. And I'm kind of -- I mean I would argue I know it well, but I'm getting back into

Assuming I come across something like that that's more earthshattering and that affects the claim, would that be the kind of thing where the Court would want me to request a hearing or do something along those lines, or how would you like me to address them?

THE COURT: Yeah. The first step, as I said, is I'm going to ask for the status report in 30 days. And if you -- I would like you to try and think of whether there is anything like that in that time period. If there is, put it in the status report and then we'll decide.

MR. FINE: Okay.

THE COURT: But, yeah, and if you come across it later, it's the sort of thing I'd say just file a motion as soon as possible if you think you have a motion that goes beyond -- you know, beyond the scope of what we've talked about.

But, again, I can handle quite a bit in pretrial practice. It really is just the sort of thing where it's, you know, effectively deciding the motion would be deciding the case, that sort of thing I think it sometimes makes -- even if it's technically styled as a motion in limine, if it really would be, you know, potentially the most important issue in the case or -- I don't know. There's not a clean metric for that.

But do you have a sense of what I'm talking about?

MR. FINE: Sure, yeah, of course. And I think we'll be able to parse out on our end whether or not something requires that sort of extra attention or not.

THE COURT: Yeah. Something that would require more time and attention than what we would want to be able to resolve in the run up to trial or at the pretrial conference effectively.

MR. FINE: Sure.

THE COURT: All right. So if you see anything like that, please flag it. And I appreciate, Mr. Mackey, what you've indicated, because I think those sorts of things also fall within the scope of what I'm asking about, you know, something that would go clearly beyond what we would be able to address just in standard pretrial practice.

Now, my recollection is that there's a request for a jury trial here from one or both parties.

Is that correct?

MR. FINE: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And at least some of the claims are damages claims, right, if I remember?

MR. FINE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, depending on how long the trial will take, I will probably seat either seven or eight jurors for the trial.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 48(b), as you know,

Historically, our court used 12 jurors in civil cases. There are probably -- until fairly recently, actually, we were probably the last federal district court in the country to do that. But a few years ago, we modified that practice, so we now follow the -- just the Rule of Civil Procedure and use six plus, you know, if we feel like additional ones are necessary.

Unlike on the criminal side, they're not actually alternates, they're allowed to participate in the deliberations if they're not excused. So, you now, we would just potentially have a seven jury panel or an eight jury panel, unlike in a criminal case, you know, we wouldn't have to say, "Okay, well, one or two of you have sat through the trial but now you can't participate anymore." Also -- and this is just informational I'm telling you now, just so you're aware of it.

Also, I will use a jury questionnaire to streamline jury selection. The jury administrator will send that questionnaire to potential jurors in advance of the trial.

Once we get nearer to the trial date, probably about the same time as I issue a trial order, I will circulate a proposed questionnaire to counsel. Both parties will have the

Both parties will also have the opportunity to review the answers to the questionnaires a few days before jury selection. And I will provide guidance about what the parties may and may not do with the information they obtain from the questionnaires at the pretrial conference. So that's just informational, what I said about the number of jurors and the jury questionnaire.

Are there any questions about any of that?

MR. FINE: I have a quick question, Your Honor. Just because different federal districts I've been in do it differently, do you allow attorney voir dire or do you conduct it yourself based off of questions submitted by counsel?

THE COURT: Generally, the latter. Sometimes, you know, if it -- usually I have counsel ask me, "Will you ask the juror this." Well, let me back up.

For general jury selection, general voir dire where we have the jurors all together in the courtroom, I usually go over some general things with them. I have them introduce themselves, we ask if they know anyone, I read them an agreed-upon summary of the case, ask whether they've heard anything about it, ask if they know any of the court personnel any of the counsel or witnesses, things like that.

And sometimes, you know, I'll allow counsel to ask a limited number of questions there for the pool as a whole, but I usually have you clear those with me before we bring the jurors in.

And then we call back individual jurors for follow-up questioning to the jury room based on either their answers in court or more commonly what they wrote on the questionnaire, their answers on the questionnaire. And in that context, usually before the -- well, before we bring the juror back, I ask counsel just to tell me what it is they want to follow up on. And I usually try and do it.

You're welcome to ask me, you know, will you -"Could you ask the jury X," and then I'll usually just tell the
jury, "Please answer that." And over the course of the day if
it feels like to me like counsel is being reasonable and not
trying to kind of -- what's right word for it -- not trying to
condition the jury by the way they ask questions, a lot of
times I -- it gets to the point where I'm effectively letting
counsel ask the questions. But I do like to at least formally
keep myself as a filter between -- and sometimes I might tell
the jury not to answer that.

But as long as you're both being reasonable and not trying to kind of condition the jurors by the way you've phrased questions and are asking fair and neutrally phrased questions that are not kind of deliberately trying to push an

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answer of one kind or another, I oftentimes effectively pretty
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     much let you ask the questions in that individual questioning.
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     But it's subject to that kind of -- it usually doesn't start
     out that way and it usually kind of requires you to -- how do I
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     say this -- kind of gain my confidence that you're not going to
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     do that.
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                                  That makes sense.
               MR. FINE:
                           Sure.
                                                    I've seen it
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     done both ways.
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               THE COURT: So that's -- does that answer your
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     question well enough? It's not a clear answer, I apologize,
     but --
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               MR. FINE: No, I totally understand.
                                                      That answers my
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     question.
               Thank you.
               THE COURT: Yeah, I mean I have had times when I've
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     let an attorney ask questions and then regretted it, because
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     you all get pretty good at asking questions in a way that are
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     carefully crafted to get the answer you want. And, you know,
     I've seen some very -- I've seen counsel ask questions to
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     jurors in ways that elicit an answer that I wasn't at all
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     confident was what the juror really thought.
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               MR. FINE: Sure.
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               THE COURT: Just because counsel wanted the juror off
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     the case.
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               MR. FINE:
                          More likely in criminal cases.
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THE COURT: Yes, that was in a criminal case, yes.

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Okay. Any other questions about the things we've just discussed about juries, jury selection and number of jurors?

MR. FINE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I guess the next question is, and this is maybe a tricky question, and Mr. Mackey you might not have an answer, but maybe the plaintiffs at least do.

Do you have a sense of how long you would need to prepare for trial? And what I'm saying is, you know, if we were in a position to set a trial date today, you know, what would -- you know, sometimes counsel says we need 30 days, we need 60 days, we need 90 days.

How much time do you think you would need to prepare for trial?

MR. FINE: Just because of my personal scheduling conflicts, I'm thinking that it would have to be -- I could do it in January of next year, but that's probably the soonest I could be ready to go.

THE COURT: So that's about 90 days, it sounds like, maybe 60, 75, something like that?

MR. FINE: Yeah.

THE COURT: And I guess, Mr. Mackey, that's not really a fair question for you because you don't think you're ready for trial. You think you need additional discovery and so forth. So I don't even know if that's a helpful question to

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ask you. I'm not sure what --

MR. MACKAY: I can only give you the general parameters of what I've spoken to Mr. Anderson about. And we both felt like -- yes, you're right about discovery. If that were to be denied, there would still need to be some real prep time going into the issues I've talked about. And I know Mr. Anderson's and my schedule are both jammed for the next, you know, few months. And, you know, we had both kind of envisioned something much farther out than that in terms of a trial date. So I can't speak to exactly his schedule after that, but I do think it would require -- I think a January hearing I can say confidently would be almost impossible on our side.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Do the parties have a sense -- and, again, I mean I don't know with the issue

Mr. Mackey raised, maybe you don't, but how many days are we looking at for trial?

I know -- I think in the past we had this scheduled for five days. I know I've -- I'm not even confident I could summarize what I've done. But I know I've ruled on a motion to dismiss and maybe even cross-motions to dismiss, and I know I've ruled on cross-motions for summary judgment and I know I've dismissed or granted summary judgment on at least some of the claims. And I think quite a few of the claims. I think I've narrowed things down somewhat. I don't know if that

affects the time we would need for trial.

Does anyone have thoughts about how much time you'd need?

MR. FINE: I was still thinking five days,

Your Honor, but that's dependent on who the defense calls.

They have a lot more people sort of who are connected to this than we do. So my assumption was the total case would take five days. I think for us to put on our case is probably two, maybe three. But I don't -- I don't see -- I don't see it going past that. I'd be surprised.

THE COURT: Okay. And is that exclusive of jury selections and deliberations? Is that something we'd need to add time in or is that inclusive?

MR. FINE: I was baking jury selection into that, just because in federal court my experience is it usually doesn't take that long on a civil case, but I had not thought about deliberations.

THE COURT: Right. Right.

Do you have a sense of that, Mr. Mackey? Again, I quess --

MR. MACKAY: I do, and I'm gratified that I at least spoke to Mr. Anderson about some of the right questions, and this was one of them.

Our sense, you've already previewed, is our side is more complicated than the plaintiff's side. It's easy to make

I think in a jury trial it naturally is a little longer, and I think we would need probably -- you know, if the plaintiff is taking two days, we'd probably need at least three. So, you know, there's a week or six days right there.

And I also need to flag an issue. And that is, you know, the plaintiffs having chosen this forum and come to Utah, there's going to be a question of, you know, whether they will be compelled to bring witnesses that are, you know, either named or were principals in their Worldclear company.

And perhaps that's an issue for a motion in limine, but that may also affect, you know, the notice we need for the schedule and the time that it's going to take and so forth.

THE COURT: Right. No, and there are issues with the subpoenas and the scope of the court's subpoena power. I mean there are a couple of ways of dealing with that. One is through, you know, trial preservation depositions. I don't know if you've had the opportunity to do some of those with any oversea potential witnesses.

MR. MACKAY: Sure. Sure.

THE COURT: Another possibility, which I'm amenable to, though I mean I -- you know, it's -- I am willing to let witnesses, you know, as long as -- my preference is for

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In criminal cases, you know, it's almost certainly necessary to have the consent of the defendant. It's nice if the parties can agree to that. I don't know that I -- I suspect I could probably order it over objections in a civil case but -- I don't know.

Are there any thoughts to that? Do you anticipate any issues along those lines, Mr. Fine, Mr. Stephens?

MR. FINE: I don't, Your Honor. I think that our witnesses -- our overseas witnesses or witness will be here, so that's not going to be a problem from our end.

I don't know that the defense has disclosed any witnesses that are overseas, so I'm not sure that it's a problem that we will have to deal with in this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FINE: You know, obviously if there was some other undisclosed foreign witness that needed to come over or

needed to appear by Zoom, I think -- or I guess needed to appear by Zoom in lieu of coming, I think we would have to have a discussion on that witness beforehand because, like I said, there hasn't been anyone disclosed that I'm aware of. Now, again, I could be wrong, it's been a while, but --

THE COURT: And this may tie back into the issue

Mr. Mackey raised before, you know, trying to re-open discovery

and the time for making designations and so forth. But I don't

know, do you -- okay, but I appreciate your thoughts on that.

And Mr. Mackay, are you aware of anyone specifically that you've designated or is this just related to the idea that you might come across additional people you would want to --

MR. MACKAY: Well, I don't know if Mr. Fine is referring to Mr. Hillary as the one person that they would bring or not, it wasn't clear --

MR. FINE: Yes.

MR. MACKAY: -- for certain that -- okay. Thank you very much.

And that may obviate the other questions that we had, but it's common -- I don't know if common is the right word -- it has happened in my experience where a court will say, if a company chooses a forum, the Court has the power to compel key witnesses to appear on behalf of the company. So that's the issue that is bouncing in my head. And I apologize for throwing out an issue when I don't really have a firm answer or

request tied to it, but that might be something.

THE COURT: Understood. I mean it sounds as though Mr. Hillary is planning to be here when we have the trial. And if there's other witnesses, you know, you may be right that there might be circumstances where I would, you know, compel someone to appear. I think it's much more likely that someone who didn't want to call that I felt would be unfair for -- you know, that there was gamesmanship or something going on, I think it's more likely that I would require them to appear by Zoom than to actually travel, you know, what, 12,000, 15,000 miles, however long it is. It's a long ways.

I mean it may be inconvenient, they may have to testify in the middle of the night or something. I know I had a case where we had a critical witness testify from the Philippines and we did what we could to accommodate the schedule. But it obviously wasn't super convenient for the witness. But those are things that we can address, I think.

MR. MACKAY: I guess to go to your initial question, then, I see a five-day jury trial, as we understand the case right now, with a jury, as being fairly aggressive.

THE COURT: What would be conservative?

MR. MACKAY: We don't know. What do you mean -- when I say aggressive, I mean we may be pressed to be able to put on our entire case in that amount of time.

THE COURT: No, that's what I meant. And what I

MR. MACKAY: I want to be candid with the Court, I think that's where the limits of my knowledge are going to catch up to me here, but I couldn't -- I couldn't tell you for certain. I do know that, in my discussions, we think that five days was hard. I think a conservative number, I would be guessing a little bit, but I would say, you know, seven days.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I mean that's helpful, yeah. Okay. I guess I'd like to figure out how we proceed then. I definitely want the status report in 30 days. And I want you to address all of these issues, you know, to the extent -- whether you're willing to consent to a trial before a magistrate judge, whether everyone is.

And again, if everyone is not willing, you know, if there's one or more parties that object, just say, you know, the parties have not agreed -- you know, do not consent. You don't need to say who doesn't consent.

But also, you know, whether you're interested in mediation or settlement options, the issue of any additional things that need to be decided before trial, how much lead time you need before the trial, how many trial days, those are things I'd like to have in that.

I guess what I -- it sounds as though that you're fairly certain, Mr. Mackey, that you are going to want

additional discovery; is that right?

MR. MACKAY: That is where our head is right now.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACKAY: Just -- it's just it's a complicated case in some ways. I guess that's where our head is, that's the best I can do right now.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I want you to do is I want a firm answer on whether you're going to seek that or not in the status report in 30 days. And I'm going to forewarn you, if the status report says you're going to seek it, I'm probably going to issue an order, you know, shortly after I get the status report that probably sets a deadline for you to file a motion. And it might be in like a couple weeks or so. I don't want -- you know, that's an issue I would like to get promptly tee'd up and resolved so it doesn't result in significant additional delay. I think we've already had a great deal of delay in the case.

I think -- as I said at the beginning, I have -- I recently had some late-breaking changes in my trial calendar the last couple of weeks that, you know, would make it possible to maybe schedule something early next year. But I do have a fair number of criminal cases set for trial during that timeframe, though I'm not aware that any of those trials will actually go forward. Sometimes they surprise me.

So if I did try to set the case that early, it would

have to be contingent on none of the criminal trials scheduled for the same time actually going. And if one of those trials did go forward, I'd have to bump this case anyhow. But given the issues that Akirix has raised, that's probably not going to stick anyway to try and shoot for that kind of a contingent trial date.

I could offer a firm trial date sometime in the fall of 2025 sometime, you know, as early as September. And then at that point I would hold that date and do everything I can to prevent any scheduling conflicts. So essentially, if you dealt with state courts, it would be like what would be called like a first-priority trial setting.

And my inclination is that maybe we should do that, set such a date now. I think that's far enough out that we would be able to get these issues that Mr. Mackey has alluded to resolved before that time and if they necessitated bumping the trial date we could bump it, but at least if we could get everything resolved in time at least we'd have something on the calendar that would be locked in so that -- you know, my concern is that, if we wait until we get everything resolved, I might be in a position where I'm telling you, well, now it's going to be January of 2026 or something.

So my preference would be to get something on the calendar for the fall in the hope that we can resolve any issues along the lines of what Mr. Mackey has raised, either by

denying the request or by granting the request and accomplishing it in time to get things done and still meet the date.

MR. FINE: Can I address that real quickly, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. FINE: So my concern is this. I guess my concern is, again -- and, you know, keep in mind that even before you were assigned as the judge on this case, we had a couple of significant delays, very significant delays, because the defendant came in, in one instance a year after the deadline, and in another -- I think there were two instances, but let me just stick to the one -- a year after the deadline to amend their pleadings.

And at the end of the day, I believe, if I'm not mistaken, that everything that they had brought up at that point ended up being dismissed on -- or not dismissed but ruled against on summary judgment. Although I may be wrong about that. Don't hold me to that.

But my concern is that we say, okay, we're not going to set this case until the fall, and then we get a request to re-open discovery and the Court's position is sort of like, well, you know, on the one hand we shouldn't re-open discovery, but on the other hand, we're not going forward until the fall so we're going to go ahead and re-open discovery. This is what

We are -- I can't overstate how opposed we would be to re-opening discovery in this case. You know, it's been going on for five years. We've had plenty of time for discovery. You know, so I guess my concern is that, in doing that, it makes it pretty easy to re-open discovery if the Court's not necessarily concerned about, you know, the delay to us. And I don't know what can of worms that's going to open on our side.

If we re-open discovery and they start claiming that they need something or they need to depose some other witness in New Zealand or they want to introduce something else, then we're looking again at us coming to you and saying, "Well, no, we have this date certain, but because discovery was re-opened, now we need another 30 days or another 60 days" and then we're just kicking the can down the road for another year.

And this is the same thing I said when we were arguing about letting them bring in this counterclaim before.

The butterfly effect of these decisions is to delay this case immensely. My request would be that maybe we look at a conditional trial date early next year, mid next year --

THE COURT: Mid next year's not a possibility.

MR. FINE: Okay. Because, like I said, I just don't want us to get in a situation where we look at it and we say,

"Okay, this isn't going until November anyway, so let's go ahead and open discovery. What harm is there?" There's significant prejudice at this point to the plaintiff and expense in doing that that, you know, we would be very against.

So I don't -- I just want to bring that up. I don't -- you know, I'm not asking the Court for a decision on that now, but I just wanted to kind of voice my concern with how I see that possibly shaking out.

THE COURT: Right. And to be clear, I mean if we had been having this status conference a couple weeks ago, I would have said the very first possible date I could give you is next September. And I now think it's possible -- it's possible that something could work out in January, the second half of January or the first half of February, though, candidly, I would be scheduling you against a lot of criminal case.

MR. FINE: Sure.

THE COURT: But criminal trials have a way of being continued or pleading or just going away. I don't ordinarily do that with civil cases. I usually don't like to schedule them against criminal trials because they always lose. So I like to schedule a civil trial at a time that I know I can go to trial and I like to hold the date and just not allow anything to be scheduled on top of it.

So I guess, to be clear, like March through August are not possibilities, they're just not, just based on

available real estate on my trial calendar.

And it sounds like there's -- I don't know, January or February sounds ambitious based on what I've heard today, but I understand your concern. It's been a while since I've been into this case. I believe I probably, on a motion to dismiss, addressed some of these issues. It seems like there were issues about whether things related back or -- I can't remember all the details of it.

MR. FINE: There was something along those lines, but I candidly don't remember exactly what it pertained to either.

But I mean, like I said, I just -- I guess what I'm asking is just for the Court to be aware of that issue. You know, even if we're set in September, October, November, we don't want to re-open discovery. I just think the unforeseen consequences of that are immense.

And obviously I know we're going to brief this and I know it's going to be, you know, a motion that we're going to get a chance to respond to, but I just don't like -- I guess the easiest way to put it is I don't like how easy that makes it to re-open discovery in a case that is five years old where discovery has been closed, I want to say for a year and a half, maybe two years. So --

THE COURT: I think you've been stayed for that long so I think it's probably closer -- longer than that.

MR. FINE: Sure. And you know, the stay initially, I

mean just to maybe, I don't know, complain some more, the stay was originally only supposed to be 60 or 90 days, I think.

Again, if I'm misstating that, I apologize, because I'm going off of recollection here. But my recollection is that the stay was initially supposed to be relatively short and ended up taking longer and longer and longer.

We moved to dissolve it a couple of times and I think we managed to finally, you know, get that ball over the goal, but I guess that's -- I'm just raising this concern. I know that this isn't the forum for an actual decision on that, so I apologize for taking the time.

THE COURT: It is not. And I understand your position. I mean I guess given -- you know, honestly, I wasn't going to really give you the possibility of taking a shot at January and February unless you both felt like you were willing and able to do that. Because as I said, it's contingent, it's not something I usually do anyway and I really don't like to say, you know, "Just kidding, I'm going to have to continue it after all."

So I mean I guess the question is, do you want a trial date or not?

MR. FINE: I mean I'll take a trial date for sure.

THE COURT: It's probably going to have to be in September then at the earliest. And I mean I don't intend that as kind of opening the door to a discovery requests. I mean,

I'll be candid, I will probably -- the motion to re-open discovery or to amend the scheduling order will be referred to the magistrate judge. She will address that.

You know, that's the sort of thing that would be subject to objection if it went the wrong way. Though, I mean -- you know, I don't know without checking what the standard of review is. You know, a lot of times magistrate judge decisions we tend to -- you know, if they are discretionary at all, they're not usually subject -- the scope of challenge and objection can be guite limited.

MR. FINE: I think it's an abuse of discretion in that case, in the case you're speaking of, so yes.

THE COURT: I mean I think basically you'd have to -Mr. Mackey has to try and persuade Judge Oberg that there's
good cause here, and you have to make your case why there isn't
based on the delay and points you've made to me.

But the purpose of the trial date is not to put a thumb on the scale one way or the other, it just reflects the realities that, you know, that's when I can do it.

MR. FINE: Sure. I'm sorry. Yes, we would like a trial date, just to be clear.

THE COURT: Okay. You just needed to vent a little bit. I understand.

MR. FINE: I felt like I had to say something about it, yes, Your Honor. And again, I apologize. I know this

THE COURT: I understand. From your perspective and your client's perspective, this has gone on longer than a civil case ought to.

All right. Let's look at dates, then. I think I'll set it for seven days, just to be safe. We may not need that time, but there's no harm in blocking out a couple of extra days just in case.

What is your availability in September?

MR. FINE: I have no conflicts I'm aware of, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Mackey?

MR. MACKAY: We have no conflicts that we're aware of either, and I have checked on that.

THE COURT: Yeah, I figured. I was hoping that was far enough out that people don't yet. I have -- my preference would be probably later in the month just because a lot of times the court has a -- we have our circuit conference. And I don't know what the date is, but I like to attend that if I can. That's oftentimes in the first half of the month.

MR. FINE: Actually, Your Honor, if you'll bear with me for one second, there is a possibility that I have a board meeting set overseas in September. Let me just double-check that. I don't think it's September, I think it's October -- no, it's October. Okay. Never mind.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm going to propose is the 15th through the -- starting on September 15th and going through potentially September 23rd. We'll try and finish by the 19th, but I want you to block out the first two days of the following week just in case we need it.

Would those days work?

MR. FINE: Yes.

MR. MACKAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And I will hold those dates, you know, unless and until -- you know, unless and until it becomes untenable. But I think we need to try and get this to trial and I think -- so I will hold those days.

I think I'd like to also schedule a pretrial conference. Let me see. I think I'd like to say

September 2nd, if you're available, because that's the -- I like to give -- I like to do that about two weeks before the trial conference.

So I think September 2nd would be a good date. I think September 1st is Labor Day. I'm going to ask you to hold that day for now. If the amount of -- if the number issues we need to resolve is limited, we'll probably just hold the pretrial conference during the afternoon. If it's extensive, we might need the whole day. So I'm just going to say hold September 2nd for a final pretrial conference.

Will that work?

MR. FINE: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. MACKAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And so the 15th through the 23rd for the trial. Okay.

And that's -- again, as I said, that -- I want to be clear for the record that that's not intended to build in time for additional discovery or motion practice. It just reflects the realities of when I can offer you a guaranteed trial date that I -- you know, where it really is a first setting and not, you know, subject to a number of other cases not going forward.

And the issue of whether discovery should be re-opened I anticipate just being resolved on its own merits, you know, based on the arguments the two sides make to Judge Oberg. You know, if Akirix can show good cause or if you can show that there isn't good cause or that they haven't shown good cause.

And I don't think the date -- I anticipate that -- let me just say, I do not -- the trial date is not intend to have had any bearing on the resolution of that issue.

MR. FINE: Understood.

THE COURT: Yeah. And that issue I think should just be resolved on its own merits. I mean the rules expressly provide that scheduling orders can be amended, but they also have a threshold showing that is required for that. And the Tenth Circuit has interpreted that showing to have -- you know,

to mean something. It's not a paper tiger, it is a real showing that has to be made.

All right. With that, are there any questions about anything we've discussed?

MR. FINE: None from my side, Your Honor.

MR. MACKAY: No, Your Honor. Thank you for the time today.

THE COURT: All right. And just -- I guess just to cross the last T, I requested a status report. I've discussed the contents of that report. I said it should be 30 days from today. I think that's probably right around Thanksgiving, so maybe I need to give a more specific date. I think -- yeah, it would be right during Thanksgiving.

Let's say December 2nd as the deadline for the status report. That's the Monday after the Thanksgiving holiday. I think 30 days would actually end up like on the Friday after Thanksgiving. I assume you would probably prefer a different day from that.

MR. FINE: Thank you. That's thoughtful.

THE COURT: Okay. So December 2nd. And we went over the issues to be addressed.

Did everyone take notes on that? I'm not going to put those in the minute order. The minute entry will just say a status report addressing the issues discussed at the scheduling conference.

1 I have notes. MR. FINE: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. I'll watch for that, 3 as I said, I anticipate -- I mean you should anticipate, Mr. Mackey, that if you indicate, you know, that -- I'm going 4 5 expect the status report to say whether you intend to move to amend the scheduling order and what you're going to seek. And 6 7 you should expect that, if you say you're going to do that, 8 that I'll set a deadline for you to do that in pretty short 9 order. It will definitely be a 2024 deadline. MR. MACKAY: Understood. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, thank you. With that, is it there anything else we need to discuss or any other 12 13 questions? 14 MR. FINE: None from the plaintiff's side, Your 15 Honor. 16 MR. MACKAY: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: All right. Very well. Thank you. Court is adjourned. 18 19 (Recessed at 2:40 p.m.) 20 21 22 23 24 25